



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

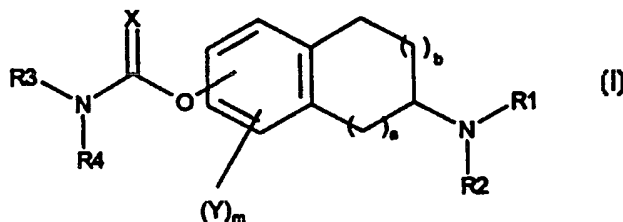
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/24155 (22) International Filing Date: 18 December 1997 (18.12.97) (30) Priority Data: 119853 18 December 1996 (18.12.96) IL 120510 24 March 1997 (24.03.97) IL (71) Applicants (for all designated States except US): TEVA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD. [IL/IL]; Science Based Industries Campus, Har Hotzvim, P.O. Box 1142, 91010 Jerusalem (IL). YISSUM RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM [IL/IL]; Jabotinsky Street 46, 92182 Jerusalem (IL). TECHNION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION LTD. [IL/IL]; Senate House, Technion City, Park Gootwirt, 32000 Haifa (IL). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): CIOREV, Michael [IL/IL]; 135/4 Feinstein Street, Jerusalem 93812 (IL). GOREN, Tamar [IL/IL]; Haraz Street 16, Rehovot 76310 (IL). HERZIG, Yacov [IL/IL]; Hashiron 7, Ra'ananna 43266 (IL). STERLING, Jeffrey [US/IL]; Hahavtacha 1, Jerusalem 97275 (IL). WEINSTOCK-ROSIN, Marta [GB/IL]; Mehalkey Hamayim 17, Jerusalem 93222 (IL).		YOU DIM, Moussa, B., H. [IL/IL]; Hankin Street 18, Haifa 33000 (IL). (74) Agent: WHITE, John, P.; Cooper & Dunham LLP, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (US). (81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.	

(54) Title: AMINOINDAN DERIVATIVES

## (57) Abstract

This invention is directed to compounds of formula (I) wherein when a is 0, b is 1 or 2; when a is 1, b is 1, m is from 0-3, X is O or S, Y is halogeno, R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, or optionally substituted propargyl and R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>6-12</sub> aryl, C<sub>6-12</sub> aralkyl each optionally substituted.

This invention is also directed to the use of these compounds for treating depression, Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Tourette's Syndrome, Alzheimer's Disease and other dementias such as senile dementia, dementia of the Parkinson's type, vascular dementia and Lewy body dementia. This invention is further directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the above-defined compounds and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



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## AMINOINDAN DERIVATIVES

5      Field of Invention

The present invention relates to novel compounds, pharmaceutical compositions containing said compounds and their use in the treatment of various CNS disorders.

10      Background to the Invention

Dementia exists in several forms including static dementia, Alzheimer's-type dementia, senile dementia, presenile dementia and progressive dementia. One of the common pathological features of several types of dementia is the lack of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. This has led to the development of acetylcholine esterase inhibitors for use in the treatment of dementias such as the compound tacrine. A summary of the different approaches to and progress made in the treatment of Alzheimer's Disease may be found in Drugs of the Future (1995) 20(11): 1145-1162.

Recently, compounds that in addition to inhibiting acetylcholine esterase, possess inhibitory activity against monoamine oxidase type A (MAO-A) have been developed. The perceived benefit of having the anti-MAO-A activity is stated to be an anti-depressant effect (European Patent Publication Nos. 614,888 and 664,291).

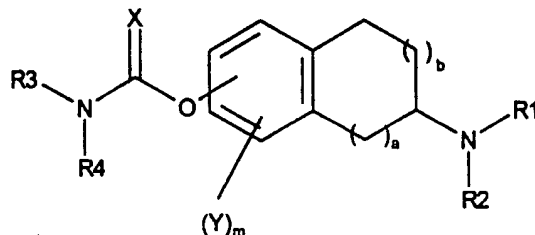
US Patents Nos. 5,387,133, 5,453,446, 5,457,133 and 5,519,061 all disclose that the compound (R)-N-propargyl-1-aminoindan, a highly selective monoamine oxidase type B (MAO-B) inhibitor is effective in the treatment of dementias of the Alzheimer type and memory disorders. There is no indication given therein that the compound might have acetylcholine esterase inhibitory activity. Furthermore, the compound is only very weakly active

as a MAO-A inhibitor.

5 PCT International Publication No. WO95/18617 discloses various aminoindan derivatives that are active in a variety of CNS disorders including dementias of the Alzheimer type. There is no indication given therein that any of the compounds disclosed might have acetylcholine esterase inhibitory activity.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to compounds of formula I



wherein when a is 0; b is 1 or 2; when a is 1, b is 1; m is from 0 to 3; X is O or S; Y is halogeno; R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl; R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl or optionally substituted propargyl; and R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>6-12</sub> aryl, C<sub>6-12</sub> aralkyl or C<sub>6-12</sub> cycloalkyl optionally substituted.

The invention relates to the compounds themselves, pharmaceutical compositions containing said compounds and their use in the treatment of depression, Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Tourette's Syndrome, Alzheimer's Disease and other dementias such as senile dementia, presenile dementia, progressive dementia, dementia of the Parkinson's type, vascular dementia and Lewy body dementia.

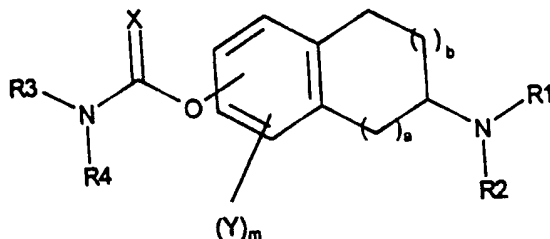
A further aspect of the present invention relates to the use of the compounds of formula I in the treatment of neurotraumatic disorder. As used herein the term "neurotraumatic disorder" is meant to include damage caused to the nervous system (both central and peripheral) by virtue of ischemic damage such as that which occurs in stroke, hypoxia or anoxia, neurodegenerative diseases, Parkinson's Disease, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Disease, neurotoxic injury, head trauma injury, spinal trauma injury, peripheral neuropathy or any form of nerve damage.

An additional aspect of the present invention relates to the use of the compounds of formula I in the treatment of memory disorder or depression.

- 5      The present invention relates to the racemic compounds themselves and optically active enantiomers thereof.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention is directed to compound of Formula I:



wherein when a is 0, b is 1 or 2; when a is 1, b is 1, m is from 0-3, X is O or S; Y is halogeno; R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl; R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, or optionally substituted propargyl and R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>6-12</sub> aryl, C<sub>6-12</sub> aralkyl or C<sub>6-12</sub> cycloalkyl each optionally substituted.

In an embodiment of the present invention, a is 0 and b is 1. In another embodiment of the present invention, a is 0, b is 1, and X is O.

In an embodiment of the present invention, X is O. In an additional embodiment of the present invention, X is S.

In an embodiment of the present invention, R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or optionally substituted propargyl.

In another embodiment of the present invention, R<sub>2</sub> is propargyl.

In a further embodiment of the present invention, the compound is selected from the group consisting of: (rac) 6-(N-methyl, N-ethyl-carbamoyloxy)-N'-propargyl-1-aminoindan HCl; (rac) 6-(N,N-dimethyl, carbamoyloxy)-N'-methyl-N'-propargyl-1-aminoindan HCl; (rac) 6-(N-methyl, N-ethyl-carbamoyloxy)-N'-propargyl-1-

aminotetralin HCl; (rac)6-(N,N-dimethyl-thiocarbamyloxy)-1-aminoindan HCl; (rac)6-(N-propyl-carbamyloxy)-N'-propargyl-1-aminoindan HCl; (rac)5-chloro-6-(N-methyl, N-propyl-carbamyloxy)-N'-propargyl-1-aminoindan HCl; (S)-6-(N-methyl, N-propyl-carbamyloxy)-N'-propargyl-1-aminoindan HCl; and (R)-6-(N-methyl, N-ethyl-carbamyloxy)-N'-propargyl-1-aminoindan hemi-(L)-tartrate.

In a further embodiment of the present invention,  $R_1$  is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl and  $R_2$  is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or optionally substituted propargyl. In a further embodiment of the present invention, the propargyl group is substituted with a  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl group on the methylene group ( $R_6$  is Scheme I).

According to the present invention, the term "halogeno" is used to refer to fluoro, chloro, bromo, or iodo.

In an embodiment of the present invention, when  $m$  is greater than 1 each  $Y$  may be the same or different.

In an additional embodiment of the present invention, the group  $OC(X)NR_3R_4$  is on the 4, 6 or 7 position of the indan ring counting from the amino substituted carbon.

In another embodiment of the present invention, at least one of  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  is methyl and the other is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, hexyl, phenyl, benzyl or cyclohexyl.

In the practice of this invention, pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, the esylate, mesylate, maleate, fumarate, tartrate, hemi-tartarate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, p-toluenesulfonate, benzoate, acetate, phosphate and sulfate salts.

The subject invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a therapeutically effective amount

of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The "therapeutically effective amount" of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof may be determined according to methods well known to those skilled in the art, indications of such amounts are given below.

These compositions may be prepared as medicaments to be administered orally, parenterally, rectally, or transdermally.

Suitable forms for oral administration include tablets, compressed or coated pills, dragees, sachets, hard or soft gelatin capsules, sublingual tablets, syrups and suspensions. In one embodiment, the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is a solid and the pharmaceutical composition is a tablet. The therapeutically effective amount may be an amount from about 0.5mg to about 2000 mg, preferably from about 1mg to about 1000mg.

In an alternative embodiment, the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is a liquid and the pharmaceutical composition is an injectable solution. The therapeutically effective amount may be an amount from about 0.5mg to about 2000mg, preferably from about 1mg to about 1000mg. The volume administered may be an amount between 0.5 and 10ml.

In a further alternative embodiment, the carrier is a gel and the pharmaceutical composition is a suppository. For parenteral administration the invention provides ampoules or vials that include an aqueous or non-aqueous solution or emulsion. For rectal administration there are provided suppositories with hydrophilic or hydrophobic vehicles. For topical application as ointments and transdermal delivery there are provided suitable delivery systems as known in the art. For oral or suppository formulations, 0.5-2000 mg per dosage unit and preferably 1-1000 mg per dosage unit.

5        These compositions may be used alone to treat the above-listed disorders, or alternatively, for example, in the case of Alzheimer's Disease, they may be used as an adjunct to the conventional treatments such as haloperidol, tacrine or deprenyl.

10       The invention will be better understood from the Experimental Details which follow. However, one skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the specific methods and results discussed are merely illustrative of the invention as described more fully in the claims which follow thereafter.

Examples:

Compounds of general formula I may be prepared, as shown in Scheme I, from the corresponding carbamoyl derivatives of aminoindan III by reacting the latter with propargyl compounds bearing an appropriate leaving group at the 3-position, e.g. a halide group, mesylate, tosylate, etc., under basic conditions provided by an inorganic base, e.g.  $K_2CO_3$ , NaOH, or an organic base e.g. a tertiary amine, in a polar organic solvent, e.g.  $CH_3CN$ , DMF, etc., at 15-4°C, preferably at 20-25°C, for a period of time in the range of 5-48 hours, preferably 20-30 hours. The products, obtained after a suitable work-up and purification, are in the form of free bases. Preferably these are converted into their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, e.g. HCl, mesylate, hemi-tartarate, etc.

As shown in Scheme I, compounds of general formula III may be prepared by Boc deprotection of compounds of general formula IV. In turn, compounds of general formula IV may be prepared by carbamylating a compound of general formula V in a conventional manner, e.g. by reacting the compound of formula V with an appropriate carbamoyl halogenide or by an alkylisocyanate. Finally, compounds of general formula V may be prepared by Boc protection of the appropriate hydroxy amines, by methods known to those skilled in the art. N,N-dialkyl aminoindan derivatives may be prepared as shown on in Scheme I by the direct carbamylation of the corresponding N,N-dialkyl-hydroxy-aminoindan or by alkylation of a compound of formula III.

Although Scheme I shows the preparation of carbamoyl derivatives the same process and description above is relevant to the preparation of the thiocarbamates of the present invention.

Starting Materials

6- and 7-hydroxy-1-aminoindans may be prepared by demethylation of the respective 6- and 7-methoxy-1-aminoindans. The latter may be obtained from the corresponding 1-indanones, either by their conversion to the oximes, followed by reduction<sup>1</sup>, or by their reductive amination ( $\text{NaCNBH}_3$  and  $\text{NH}_4\text{OAc}$ )<sup>2</sup>.

6-Hydroxy aminoindan may also be prepared from aminoindan via a regioselective Friedel - Crafts acylation of a suitably N-protected aminoindan, followed by a Baeyer - Williger oxidation and finally hydrolysis<sup>5</sup>. 6-hydroxy-(R)-1-aminoindan may thus be prepared by the method described in the Example below and Scheme II, wherein "R" is optionally substituted alkyl.

N-Methyl-6-hydroxy-1-aminoindan was prepared by demethylation of 6-methoxy-N-methyl-1-aminoindan, which was prepared from 6-methoxy-1-aminoindan by reductive alkylation (e.g. ethyl formate, followed by  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  reduction), or alternatively, by reductive amination ( $\text{MeNH}_2$ ,  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{NaCNBH}_3$ ) of 6-methoxy-1-indanone<sup>2</sup>. N-ethyl-6-hydroxy-1-aminoindan was obtained by acetylation of 6-hydroxy-1-aminoindan ( $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{KOH}$ ), followed by reduction ( $\text{LiAlH}_4$ ). N,N-Dimethyl-6-hydroxy-1-aminoindan was prepared by demethylation of the corresponding 6-methoxy analogue, which was prepared by reductive alkylation (formaldehyde, formic acid) of 6-methoxy-1-aminoindan. 4-Hydroxy-1-aminoindan may be prepared from 4-hydroxy indanone by converting the latter to the oxime, followed by reduction<sup>1</sup>. 4-Hydroxy indanone may be prepared from dihydrocoumarin.<sup>3</sup>

7-Hydroxy-1-aminotetralin and 7-hydroxy -2-aminotetralin were prepared by demethylation of the corresponding 7-methoxy analogues. The latter were prepared by reductive amination (as above) of the corresponding 7-methoxy 1- and 2- tetralones.

7-Methoxy-2-tetralone was prepared from 2,7-dimethoxytetralin

according to Copinga, et al<sup>4</sup>.

Preparation of 6-Hydroxy-(R)-1-aminoindan (as shown in Scheme II)

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N-Trifluoroacetyl-(R)-1-aminoindan

To a cooled (0-5°C) solution of trifluoroacetic anhydride (194.6g, 0.926 mol) in toluene (680 ml) was added dropwise a solution of (R)-1-aminoindan (base) (113.32g 0.85 mol) in toluene (50 ml) and stirred under ice-cooling for 3 1/2 hours. A solution of KOH (67.25g, 1.2 mol) in water (1000ml) was then added, under cooling. The reaction mixture was stirred for further 2 hours at room temperature and filtered. The solid was collected by filtration, washed with water (680ml) and dried in vacuo at 60°C to give 152g (78%) of a white solid, mp:153-154°C. The solution was evaporated in vacuum and the crystals were filtered and washed with water. The solid was dried in vacuo at 60°C. The second crop (25g) was crystallized from a mixture of hexane and ethyl acetate to give 18g (9%) of a white solid, mp:153-154°C. The total yield was 170g (87%).

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6-Chloroacetyl-N-trifluoroacetyl-(R)-1-aminoindan

To a suspension of AlCl<sub>3</sub> (89.2 g, 0.67 mol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (600 ml) was added chloroacetyl chloride (55.7 ml, 78.9 g, 0.7 mol) dropwise at 0-5°C under nitrogen for 20 minutes and it was then left to warm up to 20-25°C. To this mixture was added N-trifluoroacetyl-(R)-1-aminoindan (34.4 g, 0.15 mol) for 3 hours at 20-25°C. The resulting mixture was then stirred for an additional 30 minutes and poured into a mixture of ice-cold water (1.5 l) and 1,2-dichloroethane (1l). The mixture was stirred for 5 minutes and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with 1,2-dichloroethane (2x750ml). The combined organic layers were washed with water (2x900 ml) and 5% aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution

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(3x900 ml). The organic layer was dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give a solid, which was recrystallized from ethanol to give 15 g (48%) of a white solid mp: 166-167°C.

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6-Chloroacetoxyl-N-trifluoroacetyl-(R)-1-aminoindan

6-Chloroacetyl-N-trifluoroacetyl-(R)-1-aminoindan (30.57g, 0.1 mol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (210ml) and 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (70%, 44.87g, 0.26 mol) was added all at once. The suspension was cooled to 0°C and trifluoroacetic acid (11.4g, 0.1 mol) was added dropwise for 5-10 minutes. The reaction flask was protected from light and the mixture was stirred for 3-5 days at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water (300 ml.). The mixture was neutralized with ammonium hydroxide solution. The layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (200ml). The combined organic layers were dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give a solid, which was recrystallized from ethanol to give 15 g (48%) of a white solid mp: 169-170°C.

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6-Hydroxy-(R)-1-aminoindan

A suspension of 6-chloroacetoxyl-N-trifluoroacetyl-(R)-1-aminoindan (25.4, 0.11 mol) and  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (38.0g, 0.275 mol) in a mixture of methanol (275ml) and water (175ml) was stirred at 70°C for 1.5 hours. Methanol was removed in vacuo, and the aqueous phase was neutralized with 10% hydrochloric acid. The mixture was filtered and the solid was washed with water. The mother liquor was evaporated under reduced pressure to a small volume. The suspension was neutralized, filtered and the brown solids were crystallized from methanol (twice) to give 7.0g (43%) of a white solid mp: 200-203°C.

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Preparation of the corresponding S-enantiomer may be carried out in the same manner using (S)-1-aminoindan as the starting material.

5      Resolution of Enantiomers:

10      The R- and S- enantiomers of each compound may be obtained by optical resolution of the corresponding racemic mixtures. Such a resolution can be accomplished by any conventional resolution method well known to a person skilled in the art, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,833,273, issued May 23, 1989 (Goel) and in J. Jacques, A. Collet and S. Wilen, "Enantiomers, Racemates and Resolutions," Wiley, New York (1981). For example, the resolution may be carried out by preparative chromatography on a chiral column. Another example of a suitable resolution method is the formation of diastereomeric salts with a chiral acid such as tartaric, malic, mandelic acid or N-acetyl derivatives of amino acids, such as N-acetyl leucine, followed by recrystallization to isolate the diastereomeric salt of the desired enantiomer.

25      Alternatively, selected starting materials, intermediates or end products may be resolved into their respective enantiomers by the method described in PCT International Application Publication No. WO/96US/21640, wherein the compound to be resolved is first converted into its N-benzyl derivative. The N-benzyl derivative is then resolved using either R or S-mandelic acid. The resolved product is converted to its base and reduced under acidic conditions to provide the desired enantiomer. Preferably, the starting material is resolved prior to Boc protection and carbamylation.

35      The R and S enantiomers of the starting materials may also be prepared from R and S enantiomers of aminoindan via a regioselective Friedel - Crafts acylation of a suitably N-protected optical isomer of aminoindan, followed by a

Baeyer-Williger oxidation and finally hydrolysis<sup>5</sup>, thus obviating the need for optical resolution.

### References

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2. R.F. Borch, et al, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 93:, 2897 (1971);
3. J.G. Cannon, et al, *J. Med. Chem.* 28: 515 (1985);
4. S.C.Copinga, et al, *J. Med. Chem.* 36: 2891 (1993); and
5. K. Teranishi et al, *Synthesis* 1018 (1994).

### Preparation of Compounds of the Invention as shown in Scheme I

#### A: Boc - protection and carbamylation

##### 1. Boc Protection

##### 6-hydroxy N-Boc aminoindan

A solution of 6-hydroxy aminoindan (16 g, 107 mmol), di-t-butyl dicarbonate (23.8 g, 109.2 mmol) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (16.74 ml, 120 mmol) in THF (375 ml) was stirred at room temperature (RT) for 20 hrs. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure, and the residue was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (200 ml), washed with water (200 ml), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography ( hexane/EtOAc 2:1) to give 23 g of a solid (86%).

##### 2. Carbamylation

##### 6-(N-Me, N-Et carbamyloxy) N-Boc aminoindan

To a stirred and ice-cooled solution of N-Boc 6-hydroxy aminoindan (7.5 g, 30 mmol) in acetonitrile (75 ml) was added N-Me,N-Et carbamoyl chloride ( 6.3 g, 51.8 mmol), followed by a dropwise addition of NaH (60% in oil, 1.56 g, 39 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hrs at RT under argon. After evaporation of the solvent in-vacuo, water (100 ml) was added, and extracted with ether (3x100 ml). The organic phase was washed with dilute NaOH (pH 10-11), dried and evaporated to dryness in-vacuo. Purification by column chromatography (hexane:EtOAc 2:1) afforded 7.8 g ( 77 %) of an oil.

In this manner the intermediates in Tables 1 and 2 were prepared. In Table 1 and all further Tables the heading "position" refers to the ring position of the carbamyl group unless otherwise indicate

Table 1 N-Boc protected carbamyloxy aminoindans

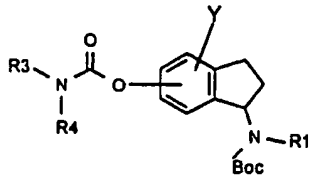
					
position	Y	R1	R3	R4	yield (%)
6-	H	H	Me	Me	92
6-	H	H	Me	Pr	95
6-	H	H	Me	Et	77
7-	H	H	Me	Me	92
7-	H	H	Me	Et	83
7-	H	H	Me	Pr	95
6-	H	Et	Me	Me	76
6-	H	Me	Me	Me	92
7-	H	Me	Me	Me	78
6-	H	Me	Me	Pr	80
6-	H	H	Me	n-hexyl	98
4-	H	H	Me	Me	85
4-	H	H	Me	Et	87
6-	H	H	Me	Et	89
6-	H	H	Me	cyclohexyl	98
6-	H	H	Me	p-OMe-phenyl	97
6-	H	H	Me	phenyl	93
6-	H	H	Me	CH <sub>2</sub> -phenyl	83
6-	5-Cl	H	Me	Et	88
6-	5-Cl	H	Me	Pr	97
6-	H	H	Me	Bu	99
6-	H	H	Et	Bu	93
6-	H	H	Et	cyclohexyl	94

Table 2 N-Boc protected carbamyloxy aminotetralins

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position of amine	R1	R3	R4	yield (%)
2-	H	Me	Me	85
2-	H	Me	Et	79
1-	H	Me	Me	85
1-	H	Me	Et	98

## B: Boc - Deprotection

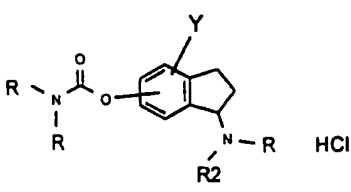
6-(N-Me,N-Et Carbamyloxy) aminoindan . HCl (Compound 3)

6-(N-Me,N-Et Carbamyloxy) N-Boc aminoindan (7.8 g, 23.3 mmol) was dissolved in dioxane (80 ml), and a 20% solution of gas. HCl in dioxane (80 ml) was added. After 2 hr stirring at RT the solvent was evaporated in-vacuo and the residue was treated with dry ether (200 ml) and the mixture stirred at RT for 4 hrs and filtered, to give 6.15 g (.7 mmol, 97%) of 6-(N-Me,N-Et carbamyloxy) aminoindan hydrochloride.

In this manner the following compounds of general formula I as

shown in Tables 3, 3a and 4 were prepared. Spectral data relating to these compounds is given in Tables 7 , 7a and 8.

Table 3 Carbamoyloxy aminoindan HCl salts

							
#	position	R1,R2	R3	R4	cryst/slurry solvent	mp(°C )	yield (%)
1	6-	H,H	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O	156-8	93
2	6-	H,H	Me	Pr	Et <sub>2</sub> O	165-7	27
3	6-	H,H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	150-2	50
4	7-	H,H	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O	156-60	93
5	7-	H,H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	185-7	55
6	7-	H,H	Me	Pr	Et <sub>2</sub> O	153-5	33
7	6-	H,Et	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O	172-4	91
8	6-	H,Me	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O	178-80	88
9	7-	H,Me	Me	Me	dioxane	169-71	98
10	6-	H,Me	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	172-4	87
11	6-	H,Me	Me	Pr	Et <sub>2</sub> O	165-7	98
12	6-	Me,Me	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O	164-6	62
13	4-	H,H	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O	198-200	90
14	4-	H,H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	183-5	92
15	6-	H,H	Me	n-hexyl	dioxane	111-12	78
16*	6-	H,H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	197-8	89
17	6-	H,H	Me	cyclohexyl	Et <sub>2</sub> O	207-8	86
18**	6-	H,H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	202-4	84
48	6-	H,H	H	Et	MeOH/EtOAc	191-2	74
49	6-	H,H	H	Pr	MeOH/EtOAc	171-3	67
50	6-	H,H	Me	p-OMe-Phenyl	iPrOH	225-7	92
51	6-	H,H	Me	CH <sub>2</sub> -Ph	Et <sub>2</sub> O		78
52*	6-	H,H	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O		83
53**	6-	H,H	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O		81

88	6-	H,H	Me	Ph	Et <sub>2</sub> O		96
66***	6-	H,H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	116-9	92
67***	6-	H,H	Me	Pr	Et <sub>2</sub> O	181-3	86
80	6-	H,H	Me	Bu	Et <sub>2</sub> O		54
84	6-	H,H	Et	cyclohexyl	Et <sub>2</sub> O	196-8	89

\* R-enantiomer

\*\* S-enantiomer

\*\*\* 5-chloro

Table 3a Thiocarbamyloxy aminoindan HCl salts

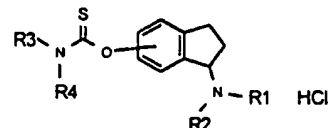
							
#	position	R1,R2	R3	R4	cryst/slurry solvent	mp(°C )	yield (%)
44	6-	H,H	Me	Me	MeOH/EtO	244-5	55
45	6-	H,H	Me	Et	MeOH/EtOAc	236-8	58

Table 4 Carbamyloxy aminotetralin HCl salts

5

HCl

#	position of amine	R1	R3	R4	cryst/slurry solvent	mp(°C )	yield (%)
19	2-	H	Me	Me	ether	a)	96
20	2-	H	Me	Et	ether	a)	98
21	1-	H	Me	Me	ether	196-8	99
22	1-	H	Me	Et	ether	166-8	85
a) : wide melting range; compound is a hemi-hydrate							

C: Propargylation and salt formation

The compounds prepared in Step B may be optionally propargylated to provide further compounds of general formula I.

6-(N-Me, N-Et carbamyloxy) N-propargyl aminoindan. HCl  
(Compound 25)

To a stirred mixture of 6-(N-Me, N-Et carbamyloxy) aminoindan. HCl (5.2 g, 19.2 mmol), potassium carbonate (5.31 g, 38.4 mmol) in acetonitrile (250 ml), was added a solution of propargyl

bromide (2.06 g, 17.28 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at RT under nitrogen for 25 hrs, and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness in-vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography (EtOAc) to give 3.6 g (13.2 mmol, 69%) of the free base as a yellow oil.

The free base was dissolved in dry ether (150 ml) and HCl/ether (15 ml) was added. The mixture was stirred at RT for 1 hr, filtered and the solid was recrystallized from iPrOH/ether to give 3.5 g (11.3 mmol, 59%) of the title compound as a white solid.

6-(N,N-Dimethylcarbamyloxy) -N -propargyl aminoindan mesylate  
(Compound 24)

To a stirred mixture of 6-(N,N-dimethylcarbamyloxy) aminoindan HCl (1.88 g, 7.33 mmol),  $K_2CO_3$  (2.03 g, 14.66 mmol) and acetonitrile (70 ml) was added a solution of propargyl bromide (0.79 g, 6.6 mmol) in  $CH_3CN$  (5 ml) dropwise over 5 min, under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred under  $N_2$  for 24 hrs, filtered and the solvent was removed at reduced pressure. The residue was taken up into water (150 ml) and toluene (150 ml). This mixture was stirred while adjusting the pH of the aqueous layer to 3.75 by the addition of 20% aq. HCl. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with toluene (2x100 ml) and brought carefully to pH 7.5 by the addition of 10% aq. NaOH solution. It was then extracted with toluene (100 ml + 4x70 ml). The combined toluene layers were dried ( $Na_2SO_4$ ), filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give 1.06 g (62%) of a yellow oil.

To a stirred solution of the free base (1.65 g, 6.4 mmol) in anh. ether (60 ml) was added dropwise a solution of methanesulfonic acid (0.7 g, 7.29 mmol) in ether (10 ml). The resulting suspension was stirred at 25° C for 30 min and then

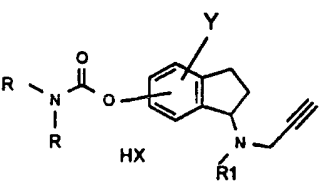
allowed to settle for an additional 30 min. The ether was then decanted off, and the residue was dried under vacuum. It was then recrystallized from iPrOH/ether to give 2.05 g of a white solid (90.3%).

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In this manner the following compounds of general formula I as shown in Tables 5, 5a and 6 were prepared. Analytical data relating to these compounds is given in Tables 9, 9a and 10.

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Table 5 Carbamoyloxy-N-propargyl aminoindans

								
#	X	position	R1	R3	R4	cryst/slurry solvent	mp (°C)	yield (%)
23	Cl	6-	H	Me	Me	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	180-2	52
24	mesylate	6-	H	Me	Me	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	147-9	60
25	Cl	6-	H	Me	Et	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	194-6	59
26	Cl	6-	H	Me	Pr	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	183-5	46
27	Cl	7-	H	Me	Me	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	219-20	65
28	Cl	7-	H	Me	Pr	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	185-6	53
29	Cl	6-	Me	Me	Me	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	199-201	55
30	Cl	6-	Me	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	196-8	47
31	Cl	6-	Et	Me	Me	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	212-3	71
32	Cl	7-	Me	Me	Me	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	169-71	63

33	Cl	7-	H	Me	Et	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	208-9	64
34	Cl	4-	H	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O	196-8	85
35	Cl	4-	H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	183-5	85
36	Cl	6-	H	Me	n-hexyl	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	106-8	53
37*	Cl	6-	H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	159-60	88
38	Cl	6-	H	Me	cyclohexyl	Et <sub>2</sub> O	174-5	55
39**	Cl	6-	H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	160-2	61
54*	mesylate	6-	H	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O	139-41	54
55**	mesylate	6-	H	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O	138-40	52
56	Cl	6-	H	H	Et	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	175-7	38
57	Cl	6-	H	H	Pr	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	165-7	48
58*	mesylate	6-	H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	92-4	64
59**	mesylate	6-	H	Me	Et	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O		72
60	mesylate	6-	H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	121-3	87
61	Cl	6-	H	Me	p-OMe-Ph	Et <sub>2</sub> O	172-4	84
62	Cl	6-	H	Me	Ph	Et <sub>2</sub> O	182-4	61
63	Cl	6-	H	Me	CH <sub>2</sub> -Ph	Et <sub>2</sub> O	188-90	58
64***	Cl	6-	H	Me	Me	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	195-7	55
65***	Cl	6-	H	Me	Et	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	188-90	51
68****	fumarate	6-	H	Me	Et	iPrOH	146-8	48
69*	fumarate	6-	H	Me	Et	iPrOH	115-7	35
70	esylate	6-	H	Me	Et	EtOAc	109-11	60
71****	Cl	6-	H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	161-3	55
72****	Cl	6-	H	Me	Pr	Et <sub>2</sub> O	164-6	58
73**	fumarate	6-	H	Me	Et	iPrOH	114-6	81
74**	esylate	6-	H	Me	Et	EtOAc	95-7	82
75**	1/2 D-tartrate	6-	H	Me	Et	iPrOH	143-5	44

76*	1/2 L-tartrate	6-	H	Me	Et	iPrOH	143-5	41
77*	esylate	6-	H	Me	Et	EtOAc	106-8	93
78*	Cl	6-	H	Me	Pr	Et <sub>2</sub> O	126-8	89
79*	Cl	6-	H	Me	Pr	Et <sub>2</sub> O	135-7	33
81	Cl	6-	H	Me	Bu	Et <sub>2</sub> O	168-70	63
83	Cl	6-	H	Et	Bu	Et <sub>2</sub> O	148-50	42
85	Cl	6-	H	Et	cyclo-hexyl	Et <sub>2</sub> O	178-80	56
86*	Cl	6-	H	Me	Bu	Et <sub>2</sub> O	86-8	51
87**	Cl	6-	H	Me	Bu	Et <sub>2</sub> O	88-9	52

\* R-enantiomer

\*\* S-enantiomer

\*\*\* substituted propargyl derivatives, R<sub>6</sub> in Scheme I is methyl

\*\*\*\* Y: 5-Cl

Table 5a Thiocarbamyloxy-N-propargyl aminoindans

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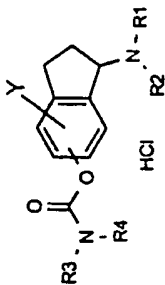
#	X	position	R1	R3	R4	cryst/slurry solvent	mp (°C)	yield (%)
46	Cl	6-	H	Me	Me	Et <sub>2</sub> O	152-4	53
47	Cl	6-	H	Me	Et	Et <sub>2</sub> O	193-5	54

15 Table 6 N-Propargyl aminotetralins

20

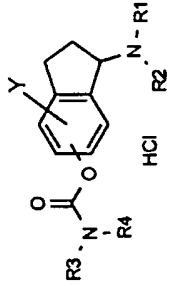
#	position of amine	R1	R3	R4	cryst/slurry solvent	mp (°C)	yield (%)
40	2-	H	Me	Me	MeOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	206-8	66
41	2-	H	Me	Et	iPrOH/Et <sub>2</sub> O	208-9	65
42	1-	H	Me	Me	ether	207-9	57
43	1-	H	Me	Et	ether	201-3	42

Table 7 Analytical Data of Compounds of the Invention shown in  
Table 3

							
#	NMR <sup>1</sup>			IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C,H,N)	
	aryl	indan	R1, R2				
1	7.38,7.20 7.10	4.85,3.10 2.96,2.63 2.14		3446,2943 1711,1487 1393,1240	221	calc.: 56.14,6.62,10.90 found: 55.90,6.67,10.89	
2	7.40,7.21 7.10	4.80,3.10 2.95,2.65 2.15		2970,2863 1735,1608 1396,1241	249	calc.: 59.05,7.38,9.84 found: 58.75,7.33,9.86	
2a (1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O)	- " -	- " -			- " -	calc.: 57.23,7.55,9.54 found :57.54,7.29,9.45	
4	7.47,7.36 7.09	4.91,3.25 3.07,2.60 2.25		2950,1701 1504,1396 1234,1177			

<sup>1</sup> D<sub>2</sub>O, unless otherwise specified

#	NMR					IR	MS (M <sup>+</sup> H)	elem. anal. (C, H, N)
	aryl	indan	R1, R2		R3, R4			
5	7.44, 7.29 7.02	4.88, 3.20 3.14, 2.55 2.23			3.55, 3.39 3.14, 2.99 1.26, 1.18	3446, 2920 1710, 1472 1403, 1235	235	calc. : 57.70, 7.25, 10.35 found : 57.38, 6.97, 10.32
6	7.45, 7.30 7.02	4.86, 3.20 3.04, 2.55 2.23			3.50, 3.32 3.13, 2.98 1.70, 1.63 0.94, 0.90	3448, 2923 1710, 1485 1226, 1154	249	calc. : 59.05, 7.43, 9.84 found : 58.78, 7.47, 9.91
7	7.45, 7.29 7.17	4.83, 3.17 3.02, 2.65	3.20, 1.33		3.15, 3.0	2948, 2766 2680, 1725 1485, 1386	249	calc. : 59.05, 7.38, 9.84 found : 57.75, 7.40, 9.65
8	7.43, 7.27 7.17	4.75, 3.14 3.03, 2.60 2.30	2.73		3.13, 2.97	2950, 2722 1720, 1390 1160	235	calc. : 57.70, 7.02, 10.35 found : 56.83, 7.09, 10.27
9	7.52, 7.37 7.10	4.83, 3.27 3.10, 2.55 2.38	2.74		3.19, 3.04	2963, 2710 1715, 1579 1472, 1389	235	calc. : 57.70, 7.02, 10.35 found : 57.46, 6.73, 10.36

									
#	NMR				IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C,H,N)		
	aryl	indan	R1, R2	R3, R4					
10	7.44, 7.25 7.15	4.80, 3.15 3.03, 2.62 2.30	2.74	3.55, 3.35 3.12, 2.98 1.25, 1.18	2950, 2705 1720, 1450 1402		calc. : 59.08, 7.38, 9.84 found : 58.74, 7.51, 9.72		
11	7.42, 7.25 7.14	4.75, 3.15 3.10, 2.60 2.28	2.72	3.45, 3.30 3.10, 2.95 1.65, 0.94 0.88	2963, 2723 1715, 1465 1404, 1234		calc. : 60.33, 7.70, 9.38 found : 60.32, 7.75, 9.42		
12	7.43, 7.27 7.17	4.96, 3.12 3.05, 2.55 2.42	2.75	3.10, 2.96	3480, 1718 1475, 1390 1237, 1174	249	calc. : 59.05, 7.38, 9.84 found : 58.75, 7.41, 9.84		
13 <sup>ii</sup>	7.53, 7.29 7.08	4.71, 2.95, 2.74, 2.45, 2.0	8.75	3.04, 2.9		221			
14 <sup>ii</sup>	7.53, 7.3, 7.08	4.71, 2.95, 2.73, 2.48, 2.0	8.7	3.41, 3.3, 3.01, 2.89, 1.18, 1.07		235			

<sup>ii</sup> : DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>

#	NMR				IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C,H,N)
	aryl	indan	R1, R2	R3, R4			
15	7.35, 7.23 7.01	4.83, 3.3 2.6, 2.16		3.1, 3.06 2.95, 2.91 1.6, 1.29 0.85	2930, 1720 1471, 1405 1248	291	calc. : 62.47, 8.33, 8.57 found : 62.54, 8.30, 8.61
16	7.42, 7.22 7.12	4.87, 3.16 3.01, 2.65 2.17		3.53, 3.39 3.92, 2.99 1.26, 1.17		235	
17	7.42, 7.22 7.11	4.87, 3.15 2.95, 2.65 2.19		4.10, 3.85 3.00, 2.85 1.90-1.40 1.34, 1.13		289	calc. : 62.85, 7.76, 8.63 found : 62.55, 7.81, 8.33
3	7.43, 7.20 7.12	4.86, 3.15 3.02, 2.64 2.18		3.51, 3.38 3.10, 2.95 1.25, 1.15		235	calc. : 55.70, 7.25, 10.35 found : 57.44, 7.06, 10.38

ii : DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>

Chemical structure of a substituted indanone derivative, shown as a hydrochloride salt (HCl). The structure features a benzene ring fused to a five-membered ring containing a carbonyl group (C=O) and a nitrogen atom (N). The nitrogen atom is substituted with R3 and R4. The benzene ring has a substituent Y at the 3-position and an N-R1 group at the 1-position.

NMR					IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C,H,N)
#	aryl	indan	R1, R2	R3, R4			
18	7.43, 7.20 7.12	4.86, 3.15 3.02, 2.64 2.18		3.51, 3.38 3.10, 2.95 1.25, 1.15		235	calc. : 55.70, 7.25, 10.35 found : 57.44, 7.06, 10.38
48	7.41, 7.24 7.13	4.87, 3.13 3.0, 2.65 2.17		3.23, 1.17		221	calc. : 56.13, 6.68, 10.91 found : 56.00, 6.66, 10.81
49	7.41, 7.24 7.13	4.87, 3.12 2.98, 2.65 2.17		3.17, 1.56 0.94		235	calc. : 57.67, 7.07, 10.35 found : 57.32, 7.13, 10.31
50	7.37, 7.16 7.03	4.80, 3.10 2.96, 2.61 2.15		7.40-7.0 3.82, 3.43 3.29			calc. : 61.98, 6.02, 8.03 found : 61.16, 6.07, 7.77
66	7.57, 7.39	4.91, 3.18 3.05, 2.71, 2.25		3.61, 3.43 3.20, 3.03 1.33, 1.23		269 271	calc. : 50.41, 6.02, 9.05 found : 50.46, 6.11, 8.77

67	7.55,7.36	4.89,3.14 3.02,2.68 2.20		3.52,3.36 3.18,3.02 1.77,1.67 0.99,0.93	283 285	calc. : 52.67,6.32,8.78 found : 52.67,6.28,8.48
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Table 7a      Analytical Data of Compounds of the Invention  
shown in Table 3a


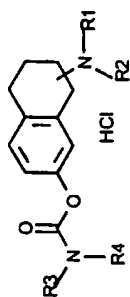
#		NMR (D <sub>2</sub> O)				IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C, H, N, S)
		indan		R1, R2	R3, R4			
		aryl	indan					
44		7.45, 7.20, 7.11	4.87, 3.15, 3.05, 2.65, 2.20		3.44, 3.36	2933, 1714, 1599, 1536, 1488, 1392		calc.: 52.83, 628, 10.27, 11.75 found: 51.11, 6.48, 10.23, 12.16
45		7.45, 7.20, 7.11	4.75, 3.10, 2.97, 2.65, 2.20		3.88, 3.79, 3.39, 3.32, 1.28, 1.25	2934, 1719, 1594, 1522, 1497, 1402		calc.: 51.22, 6.94, 9.19, 10.52 found: 51.04, 7.30, 9.31, 11.24

Table 8      Analytical Data of Compounds of the Invention shown in Table 4

		NMR <sup>2</sup>				IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C,H,N)
#		aryl	cyclohex.	R1, R2	R3, R4			
19	(1/2H <sub>2</sub> O)	7.22,6.95	3.69,3.22 2.93,2.87 2.22,1.92		3.12,2.97	3484, 2930 2362, 1699 1612, 1500 1391	235	calc : 55.81,7.20,10.02 found : 55.29,6.93,9.71
20	(1/2H <sub>2</sub> O)	7.20,6.94	3.70,3.19 2.90,2.23 1.90		3.48,3.35 3.08,2.94 1.20,1.12		249	calc : 57.23,7.55,9.54 found : 57.50,7.53,9.54
21		7.28,7.11, 7.06	4.56,2.87 2.77,2.16 2.05,1.88		3.10,2.96		235	calc : 57.70,7.02,10.35 found : 56.97,6.93,10.06
22		7.29,7.13 7.07	4.57,2.88 2.79,2.15 2.05,1.90		3.52,3.37 3.10,2.97 1.25,1.17		249	calc : 59.05,7.38,9.84 found : 58.91,7.18,9.99



<sup>2</sup> D<sub>2</sub>O, unless otherwise specified

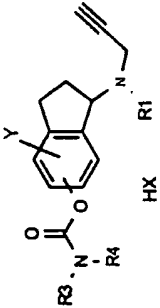
Table 9     Analytical Data of Compounds of the Invention shown  
in Table 5

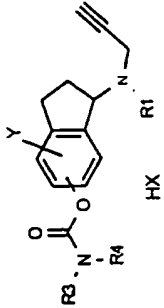
5

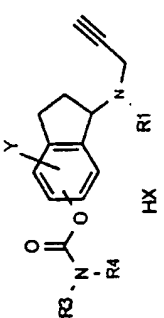
Chemical structure diagram showing a substituted indane derivative. The structure includes a benzene ring fused to a five-membered ring (indane). A substituent 'Y' is attached to the indane ring. A side chain is attached to the indane ring, consisting of a methylene group connected to a nitrogen atom, which is further connected to a carbonyl group. The carbonyl group is bonded to a nitrogen atom with substituents 'R3' and 'R4'. The side chain is labeled 'R1' and 'HX'.

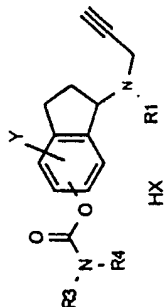
#	NMR <sup>3</sup>	IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C,H,N)			
	aryl	indan	R1	proparg	R3,R4		
23	7.46,7.30 7.18	5.01,3.20 3.15,2.65 2.36		4.0,3.16	3.15,3.0	259	calc.: 61.12,6.50,9.51 found: 60.93,6.38,9.47
24	7.46,7.30 7.18	5.01,3.20 3.15,2.65 2.36		4.0,3.16	3.15,3.0	259	calc.: 54.22,6.26,7.91 found: 53.92,6.28,7.84
25	7.42,7.27 7.15	4.97,3.16, 3.0,2.62, 2.32		3.97,3.02	3.52,3.36 3.10,2.97, 1.24,1.15	273	calc.: 62.23,6.86,9.57 found: 62.42,6.84,8.94
25"	7.50,7.32 7.10	4.78,3.10 2.85,2.45 2.28		3.91,3.74	3.43,3.32 3.03,2.90 1.20,1.10	273	- " -
26	7.45,7.30 7.17	5.0,3.16 3.04,2.65 2.33		4.0,3.03	3.48,3.32 3.12,2.98 1.72,1.63 0.96,0.92	287	calc.: 63.25,7.18,8.68 found: 63.13,7.28,8.93

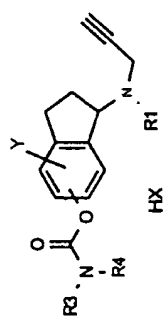
<sup>3</sup> D<sub>2</sub>O, unless specified otherwise  
ii: DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>

									
#	NMR					IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C,H,N)	
	aryl	indan	R1	proparg	R3,R4				
27	7.52,7.38 7.10	5.05,3.26 3.07,2.56 2.40		3.99,3.21	3.12,3.03	3200,1722, 1567,1434, 1408,1238	259	calc.: 61.12,6.50,9.51 found: 61.01,6.46,9.64	
28	7.52,7.37 7.07	5.02,3.27 3.09,2.55 2.38		3.98,3.10	3.65,3.42 3.18,3.02 1.75,0.98 0.93	3200,1727, 1566,1468, 1438,1406, 1222	287	calc.: 63.25,7.18,8.68 found: 63.06,7.30,8.37	
29	7.44,7.30 7.19	5.20,3.15 3.03,2.57, 2.44	2.80	4.01,3.13	3.12,2.97	1729,1388, 1234,1165	273	calc.: 62.33,6.80,9.07 found: 61.97,6.80,8.78	
31	7.48,7.30 7.23	5.34,3.20 3.08,2.65 2.50	3.36, 1.37	4.05,3.12	3.16,3.01	3180,1723, 1490,1440, 1389,1230, 1160	287	calc.: 63.25,7.18,8.68 found: 63.42,7.09,8.71	
32	7.56,7.39 7.15	5.30,3.28 3.09,2.55	2.78	4.12,3.23	3.20,3.02	1712,1472, 1392,1238, 1171	273	calc.: 62.23,6.86,9.07 found: 62.05,6.81,8.87	
33	7.46,7.32, 7.03	4.96,2.50 2.33		3.92,3.04	3.13,2.96 1.24,1.15	1719,1426, 1404,1233, 1154	273	calc.: 62.23,6.86,9.07 found: 62.19,6.77,9.08	

									
#	NMR					IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C,H,N)	
	aryl	indan	R1	proparg	R3,R4				
34	7.48,7.23	5.07,3.08 2.95,2.65 2.35		4.05,3.07	3.29,3.03	3238,2907 2769,2635 1714,1470 1392,1240	259	calc.: found:	
35	7.48,7.23	5.07,3.08 2.95,2.65 2.35		4.05,3.07	3.56,3.41 3.15,3.01 1.29,1.21	3197,2934 2565,2431 1707,1445 1403,1236	273	calc.: found:	
36	7.45,7.28 7.15	4.98,3.16 3.03,2.63 2.33		3.98,3.04	3.49,3.35 3.11,2.97 1.66,1.33 0.88			calc.: 65.83,8.01,7.68 found: 65.65,8.11,7.82	
37	7.44,7.29 7.18	4.98,3.15 3.01,2.63 2.31		3.98,3.03	3.53,3.38 3.12,2.98 1.25,1.16	3275, 2754 1719, 1445 1395, 1303	273	calc.: 62.23,6.86,9.07 found: 62.30,6.94,9.09	
38	7.44,7.27 7.16	4.98,3.14 3.00,2.64 2.33		3.98,3.04	4.09,3.85 3.01,2.88 1.90-1.45 1.35, 1.14	3227, 2936 2612, 2128 1711, 1584 1440, 1401	327	calc.: 66.19,7.50,7.72 found: 65.90,7.63,7.55	

									
#	NMR					IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C,H,N)	
	aryl	indan	R1	proparg	R3,R4				
39	7.46,7.30 7.19	4.97,3.17 3.04,2.64 2.32		3.97,3.03	3.54,3.39 3.13,3.0 1.27,1.19	3275,2933 2758,1720 1445,1396 1303	273	calc: 62.23,6.86,9.07 found: 62.27,6.95,9.03	
54	7.46,7.30 7.19	5.00,3.17 3.05,2.64 2.33		3.99,3.05	3.15,3.0	1711,1482 1438,1395 1192,1169	259	calc.: 54.17,6.20,7.90 found: 54.18,6.27,7.78	
55	7.46,7.30 7.19	5.00,3.17 3.05,2.64 2.33		3.99,3.05	3.15,3.0	1711,1482 1438,1395 1192,1169	259	calc.: 54.17,6.20,7.90 found: 54.07,6.25,7.88	
56	7.46,7.32 7.20	4.99,3.17 3.04,2.65 2.33		3.99,3.05	3.27,1.20		259	calc.: 61.12,6.50,9.51 found: 60.87,6.47,9.34	
57	7.47,7.32 7.20	4.99,3.18 3.05,2.65 2.34		3.99,3.06	3.20,1.61 0.98		273	calc.: 62.23,6.86,9.07 found: 61.60,6.93,9.04	

									
#	NMR					IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C,H,N)	
	aryl	indan	R1	proparg	R3,R4				
58	7.47,7.32 7.22	5.01,3.20 3.08,2.67 2.36		4.01,3.07	3.56,3.41 3.14,3.01 1.29,1.21		273	calc.: 55.43,6.52,7.60 found: 55.08,6.52,7.31	
59	7.47,7.32 7.22	5.01,3.20 3.08,2.67 2.36		4.01,3.07	3.56,3.41 3.14,3.01 1.29,1.21		273	calc.: found:	
60	7.47,7.32 7.22	5.01,3.20 3.08,2.67 2.36		4.01,3.07	3.56,3.41 3.14,3.01 1.29,1.21		273	calc.: 55.43,6.52,7.60 found: 55.21,6.64,7.40	
61	7.40-7.0	4.96,3.10 2.97,2.57 2.30		3.96,3.90 3.03	7.40-7.0 3.81		351	calc.: 65.20,5.95,7.24 found: 64.72,6.04,6.81	
62	7.60-7.10	4.96,3.15 3.00,2.61 2.34		3.98,3.07	7.60-7.10 3.42		321	calc.: 67.32,5.89,7.85 found: 67.22,6.00,7.54	

									
#	NMR					IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. (C,H,N)	
	aryl	indan	R1	proparg	R3,R4				
63	7.55-7.10	4.97,3.17, 3.00,2.64, 2.36,2.36		3.99,3.07	7.55-7.10 4.73,4.59 3.14,3.05		335	calc.: 67.47,6.20,7.55 found: 67.75,6.32,7.47	
64	7.48,7.35 7.21	5.16,5.12 3.20,3.05 2.70,2.35		4.44,4.27 3.17,1.68 1.63	3.17,3.03		273	calc. 62.23,6.86,9.07 found: 62.22,6.86,8.96	
65	7.44,7.36, 7.27,7.19	5.15,5.09 3.20,3.02 2.65,2.32		4.43,4.25 3.25,3.17 1.67,1.61	3.55,3.39 3.13,3.00 1.27,1.19			calc.: 63.25,7.18,8.68 found: 63.15,7.15,8.31	
71	7.60, 7.44	5.02, 3.20, 3.06, 2.68, 2.36		4.02, 3.07	3.60, 3.43, 3.20, 3.02, 1.33, 1.23		307 309	calc.: 55.98, 5.87, 8.16 found: 55.72, 5.88, 8.11	
72	7.59, 7.44	5.01, 3.20, 3.06, 2.68, 2.38		4.03, 3.07	3.53, 3.36, 3.20, 3.02, 1.79, 1.68, 1.01, 0.95		321 323	calc.: 57.15, 6.21, 7.84 found: 57.05, 6.21, 7.81	

76	7.47, 7.31, 7.20	5.00, 3.20, 3.06, 2.66, 2.35		4.00, 3.07	3.56, 3.40, 3.16, 3.00, 1.28, 1.20	3286, 2972, 1724, 1637, 1400, 1308, 1233	273	calc.: 62.17, 6.62, 8.05 found: 62.31, 6.66, 7.94
81	7.48, 7.31, 7.20	5.00, 3.20, 3.07, 2.66, 2.35		4.01, 3.07	3.53, 3.38, 3.14, 3.01, 1.65, 1.39, 0.97			calc.: 64.19, 7.42, 8.32 found: 63.99, 7.42, 8.04
83	7.47, 7.31, 7.19	5.00, 3.19, 3.04, 2.66, 2.34		4.01, 3.07	3.52, 3.38, 1.68, 1.40, 1.29, 1.22, 0.98		315	calc.: 65.04, 7.70, 7.98 found: 64.75, 7.72, 7.94
85	7.47, 7.31, 7.19	5.00, 3.19, 3.02, 2.63, 2.34		4.01, 3.07, 1.85, 1.66, 1.23	3.84, 3.42		341	calc.: 66.33, 7.70, 7.43 found: 66.75, 7.69, 7.36

Table 9a Analytical Data of Compounds of the Invention shown in Table 5a

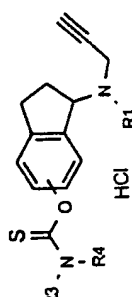
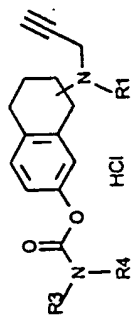
						
#		NMR (D <sub>2</sub> O)			IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )
		aryl	indan	propargyl		
46		7.48, 7.29, 7.16	5.02, 3.19, 3.05, 2.67, 2.37	4.0, 3.07		
				3.46, 3.41		calc.: 57.97, 6.11, 9.01, 10.30 found: 58.07, 6.06, 8.85, 10.23
47		7.50, 7.31 7.19	5.04, 3.21, 3.07, 2.70, 2.38	4.20, 3.09		
				3.95, 3.87 3.45, 3.38 1.35, 1.32		calc.: 59.16, 6.47, 8.62, 9.86 found: 59.23, 6.39, 8.52, 9.76

Table 10     Analytical Data of Compounds of the Invention shown  
in Table 6

#		NMR <sup>4</sup>					IR	MS (MH <sup>+</sup> )	elem. anal. ( C,H,N )
		aryl	cyclohex.	R1	proparg	R3,R4			
	40								calc : found :
	41	7.22,6.95	3.79,3.26 2.95,2.32 1.91		4.06,3.01	3.50,3.36 3.09,2.96 1.24,1.16	3227,2938 2768,1713 1587,1474 1394,1301	287	calc : 63.25,7.18,8.68 found: 63.16,6.93,8.69
	42	7.21,7.03	4.60,2.81 2.72,2.15 2.02,1.84 1.80		3.88,2.95	3.01,2.87	3234,2936 2774,2130 1732,1497 1390	273	calc : 62.23,6.80,9.07 found : 62.20,7.01,9.3
	43	7.32,7.12	4.65,2.88 2.80,2.20 2.12,1.94 1.85		3.99,3.04	3.51,3.37 3.10,2.96 1.23,1.16	3216,2933 2768,2663 2129,1723 1425,1399	287	calc : 63.06,7.41,8.65 found : 63.2,7.14,8.81



Chemical structure of a compound with a benzene ring, a carbonyl group, and a cyclohexyl ring with an ethynyl group and an R1 substituent. The structure is labeled with R3, R4, and HCl.

<sup>4</sup> D<sub>2</sub>O, unless specified otherwise

Biological Examples

## Example 1

5      Acetylcholinesterase Inhibition in Mice1.1    In vitro measurement of Acetylcholinesterase (AChE)  
Inhibition

10      Human erythrocyte acetylcholinesterase (type XIII, Sigma  
Israel), was prepared in a stock solution of 1U/ml, containing  
Triton (1%) and bovine serum albumin (0.05%) in phosphate  
buffer (pH 8). The enzyme (0.05U) was incubated with 3-5  
15      different concentrations of test compound (in triplicate) for  
periods of from 15 to 60 minutes at 37°C. The substrate  
acetylthiocholine (0.075M) and 5,5'-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic  
acid) (DTNB, 0.01M) were then added and the rate of hydrolysis  
of the substrate which yields a yellow product monitored  
20      spectrophotomerically at 412nm (Ellman et al., *Biochem*  
*Pharmacol.* (1961) 7: 88-95). The percentage inhibition of  
AChE by each concentration of drug is calculated by comparison  
with that of enzyme in the absence of drug. The concentration  
of each drug that inhibits AChE by 50% (IC<sub>50</sub>) at the time of  
peak activity was calculated and is given in Table 11 below.

25      1.2    Ex vivo measurement of Acetylcholinesterase (AChE)  
Inhibition

30      Test drugs or saline were administered sub-cutaneously to male  
mice (Sabra strain, 28-35g). At least 4-5 mice were used per  
dose and a minimum of 3 doses per drug were tested. The mice  
were sacrificed 15, 30, 60, 70, 90, 120 or 180 minutes after  
drug administration, the brains rapidly removed (minus  
cerebellum), weighed and homogenized in 0.1M phosphate buffer,  
35      pH 8.0, containing Triton (1mg/100g tissue) and centrifuged to  
remove cell debris. Aliquots (25 µl) of the supernatant were

then incubated with acetylthiocholine and DTNB. AChE activity measured as described above. The % inhibition of whole brain AChE by each dose of drug was calculated by comparison with enzyme activity from 3 saline treated control mice run at the same time. The dose of each drug that inhibits AChE by 50% at the peak of activity ( $ED_{50}$ ) was calculated and is given in Table 11.

### 1.3 Acute Toxicity in Mice

Drugs were administered sub-cutaneously in at least 3 doses, to a minimum of 10 mice per dose. The dose that was lethal to 50% of the mice ( $LD_{50}$ ) within 6 hours after administration was calculated for each drug and is given in Table 11. Therapeutic Ratio was calculated as  $LD_{50}$  divided by  $ED_{50}$  of ex vivo acetylcholine esterase inhibition.

## Example 2

### 2.1 Inhibition of MAO activity in vitro

The MAO enzyme source was a homogenate of rat brain in 0.3M sucrose, which was centrifuged at 600g for 15 minutes. The supernatant was diluted appropriately in 0.05M phosphate buffer, and pre-incubated with serial dilutions of test compounds for 20 minutes at 37°C.  $^{14}C$ -Labeled substrates (2-phenylethylamine, hereinafter PEA; 5-hydroxytryptamine, hereinafter 5-HT) were then added, and the incubation continued for a further 20 minutes (PEA), or 30-45 minutes (5-HT). Substrate concentrations used were 50 $\mu$ M (PEA) and 1mM (5-HT). In the case of PEA, enzyme concentration was chosen so that not more than 10% of the substrate was metabolized during the course of the reaction. Deaminated products were extracted into toluene-ethyl acetate (1:1 v/v) containing 0.6% (w/v) 2,5-diphenyloxazole (ppo) prior to determination by liquid scintillation counting. Radioactivity in the eluate indicates

the production of neutral and acidic metabolites formed as a result of MAO activity. Activity of MAO in the sample was expressed as a percentage of control activity in the absence of inhibitors after subtraction of appropriate blank values. The activity determined using PEA as substrate is referred to as MAO-B, and that determined using 5-HT as MAO-A.

Concentrations of inhibitor producing 50% inhibition of substrate metabolism ( $IC_{50}$ ) were calculated from the inhibition curves, and are shown in Table 11.

## 2.2 Inhibition of MAO activity ex vivo

Male Sabra mice, weighing 45-50g were injected with test compound solutions (prepared in 0.9% saline). Each dose was administered to two or three mice. The mice were sacrificed two hours after drug administration or at a time corresponding to the peak AChE inhibition time (see Table 11). The brain and liver were rapidly dissected and stored in appropriate vials on ice. The tissues were weighed, diluted to 1/20 in sucrose 0.3M and stored at -20°C before performance of the MAO assay described above. The results given in Table 11 relate to measurements made on brain tissue only.

## 2.3 Inhibition of MAO activity following sub-acute administration to rats

Experiments were done in Sprague Dawley male rats. Procedures were repeated as described in Examples 2.1 and 2.2, but drug administration was continued daily for 14 days. At the end of this period animals were sacrificed and MAO levels determined in the brain, liver and intestines. Compounds 24, 25, 37 and 39 were administered sub-cutaneously and/or per os at a dose of 6mg/kg(sc) and 10mg/kg(po) (compound 24), 25 and 50mg/kg (compound 25), 45mg/kg (compound 37) and 40mg/kg (compound 39). The results are shown in Table 11a from which it can be seen

that these compounds displayed selectivity in inhibiting MAO enzyme sub-types in the brain in preference to the periphery.

Table 11

[illegible]

Table 11 continued

	AChE Inhibition		Time		MAO-B Inhibition		MAO-A Inhibition		Acute Toxicity	
	In vitro	Ex vivo	t (min) to peak activity	t (min) to return to 50% of peak	In vitro	Ex vivo	In vitro	Ex vivo	LD50 μmoles/kg (LD)	Therapeutic Ratio LD/AC
	IC50 μM	ED50 μmoles/kg (AC)	t (min)	t (min)	IC50 μM	ED50 μmoles/kg	IC50 μM	ED50 μmoles/kg		
16	9									
50	0.26									
61	0.75	47			500	>100	700	>100		
64	1.9	13.2			>1000	>120	1000	>120	150	11.4
38	33	>1000			10	>400	170	>400		
36	15	>400			>1000	>100	>1000	>100	>1000	
62	0.57	290	60		100	>200	80	>200		
63	2.5	140	60-90		120	>300	40	>300	1300	9.3
71	29	>100				130		>100		
72	38	>200				>100		>100		
78	10	101	60-90	>120		450		>>450	1300	12.9
79	9.4	94	90	>180		>>450		>>450	1000	10.6
81	11.5	40	90	>120		>>100		>>100	920	23
83	80									
86	10.5									
87	9.1									
85	17	>100								

Table 11a. Effect of Compounds 24, 25, 37 and 39 on MAO activity after chronic sub - acutetreatment to rats

		%MAO-A inhibition					% MAO-B inhibition				
Compound		24	25		37	39	24	25		37	39
Dose (mg/kg)	6(sc)		25	50	45	40	25	50		45	40
	10(po)										
Brain	sc	30	53	75	78	17	50	61	85	87	27
	po	0		70	67		20	80		82	
Intestine	sc	0	0	30	0	0	0	29	45	26	40
	po	30		25	0		20	30		21	
Liver	sc	0	0	10	0	0	0	14	40	29	0
	po	10		25	28		0	35		28	

Example 3Effect of drug treatment following closed head injury (CHI) in mice

5

The procedure for closed head injury followed was as described for rats in Shohami, et al. (*J Neurotrauma* (1993) 10(2): 109-119) with changes as described.

10

Animals: Male Sabra mice (Hebrew University strain) weighing 34-40g were used. They were housed in groups of 10 per cage, in a 12hr:12hr light:dark cycle. Food and water were provided ad libitum.

15

Trauma was induced under ether anesthesia. A longitudinal incision was performed in the skin covering the skull and the skin retracted to expose the skull. The head was fixed manually at the lower plane of the impact apparatus. A weight of 333g was delivered by an electric device from a distance of 3cm to the left hemisphere, 1-2mm lateral to the midline in the midcoronal plane. Test compounds were injected sub-cutaneously at a dosage corresponding to the ED<sub>50</sub> acetylcholinesterase, once 15 min. after CHI.

20

25

3.1 Assessment of Motor Function.

30

Motor function and reflexes were evaluated in the injured mice at different times after closed head injury (CHI) using a neurological severity score (NSS) as shown in Table 12 below, which is modified from that described for rats (Shohami, et al. supra.). One point was awarded for the lack of a tested reflex or for the inability to perform the tasks outline in the Table. The maximal score that can be reached at 1 hour post-CHI is 25 points and 21 at later times. The difference in NSS at 1hr and at any other time reflects the recovery, and is referred to as  $\Delta$ NSS. An NSS score of 15-19 at 1hr denotes severe injury,

35

11-14 moderate injury and less than 10 mild injury. The NSS recorded after treatment with test compound or control is shown in Table 13.

Table 12 Neurological Severity Score for mice after Closed Head Injury.

Parameter	Points at 1 hour	Points at any other time
Inability to exit from a circle (30cm diameter) when left in its center		
for 30min	1	
for 60 min	1	
for >60 min	1	1
Loss of righting reflex		
for 10 second	1	
for 20 seconds	1	
for >30 seconds	1	1
Hemiplegia - inability of mouse to resist forced changes in position	1	1
Flexion of hind limb when lifted by tail	1	1
Inability to walk straight when placed on the floor	1	1
Reflexes		
Pinna reflex	1	1
Corneal reflex	1	1
Startle reflex	1	1
Clinical grade		
Loss of seeking behaviour	1	1
Prostration	1	1
Loss of reflexes		
Left forelimb	1	1
Right forelimb	1	1
Left hindlimb	1	1
Right hindlimb	1	1
Functional test		
Failure in beam balancing task (0.5cm wide)	1	1
for 20 seconds	1	1
for 40 seconds	1	1
for > 60 seconds		
Failure in round stick balancing task (0.5cm in diameter)		
for 10 seconds	1	1
Failure in beam walking task		
3cm wide	1	1
2cm wide	1	1
1cm wide	1	1
Maximum Points	25	21

ResultsAssessment of Motor Function.Table 13. Change in Neurological Severity Score after Closed Head Injury in Mice

Drug/dose	N	$\Delta$ NSS, 24 hr post-CHI	$\Delta$ NSS, 7 days post-CHI	$\Delta$ NSS, 14 days post-CHI
Saline, 1ml/kg	51	4.75 $\pm$ 0.17	5.83 $\pm$ 0.36	5.96 $\pm$ 0.4
1 (1.3mg/kg)	10	5.50 $\pm$ 0.34*	7.31 $\pm$ 0.42*	9.21 $\pm$ 0.47
24 (6.5mg/kg)	12	6.11 $\pm$ 0.23*	8.67 $\pm$ 0.41*	9.67 $\pm$ 0.66*
25 (46mg/kg)	10	5.00 $\pm$ 0.42	7.42 $\pm$ 0.62*	9.01 $\pm$ 0.69*
25 <sup>1</sup> (46mg/kg)	10	4.90 $\pm$ 0.43	7.70 $\pm$ 0.33*	8.80 $\pm$ 0.33*
10 (15mg/kg)	11	5.36 $\pm$ 0.39	6.64 $\pm$ 0.41*	6.73 $\pm$ 0.52
37 (30mg/kg)	12	5.50 $\pm$ 0.26	6.92 $\pm$ 0.38	8.25 $\pm$ 0.62
39 (30mg/kg)	14	5.36 $\pm$ 0.25	6.71 $\pm$ 0.45	7.64 $\pm$ 0.48

1. administered 60min before CHI

\* significantly different from saline control (p&lt;0.05)

3.2 Assessment of Reference Memory

Morris Water Maze Test: the water maze consists of a circular aluminium pool, 1m in diameter and 60cm in depth, filled with water to a depth of 17.5cm. The hidden goal platform is a glass vessel (15cm diameter x 16.5cm height) placed upside down at a fixed location in the pool, 1cm below the surface of the water. The water temperature is maintained at 24°C and the pool is always placed in the same position in the room to provide the same extra-maze cues. Prior to CHI (as described in Example 3 above), mice were given 3 trials per day for 5 consecutive days to establish a baseline performance - measured as the latency to find the platform from the same start location. Commencing 24hr after CHI, mice were retested daily for 2 weeks in 3 trials per day.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the reduction in latency for mice treated with compounds 24 (6.5mg/kg), 25 (46mg/kg), 1 (1.3mg/kg), 10 (15mg/kg), 37 (30mg/kg) or 39 (30mg/kg) compared to saline treated controls after CHI. It appears that immediately post-CHI mice forget the location of the goal. Memory is enhanced following treatment with test compounds, as compared to saline treated mice. In the Figures the arrow shows the time of CHI.

#### Example 4:

##### Effect On Mice Having Experienced A Hypobaric Hypoxic Episode

The hypobaric hypoxic model is a well accepted model for assessing the activity of compounds believed to possess neuroprotective activity. The model is based on that described in Nakanishi, M., et al. *Life Sci.* (1973) 13: 467, Oshiro, et al. , *J. Med. Chem.* (1991) 34: 2004-2013 and US Patent 4,788,130.

A 12 liter desiccator (desiccator A) and a 2.5 liter desiccator (desiccator B) were separately connected to a vacuum pump. Desiccator B was disconnected and allowed to equilibrate with room air whilst desiccator A was evacuated to a pressure of 100mmHg. Four male ICR albino mice (22-28g) were placed in desiccator B. Desiccator B was then closed to room air and connected to desiccator A. The pressure inside desiccator B was monitored using a mercury manometer and at the point where the pressure in desiccator B reached 200mmHg (usually within 14 seconds), the two desiccators were disconnected from the vacuum pump and the pump switched off. The survival time from the moment of induction of hypoxia to the time of cessation of respiration was recorded for each mouse for a maximum of 15 minutes after which time room air was reintroduced to desiccator B. Survivors were monitored for signs of lethargy or

vitality.

Effect of drug treatment was assessed as the percent of the survival time of the drug treated group with respect to the saline injected or vehicle injected control group. Control groups were run twice, before and after each experimental group and consisted of 8 mice in groups of 4 mice to ensure a constant residual volume of oxygen in all tests. The effect of each dose of test drug was determined in duplicate i.e. two groups of 4 mice. The range of survival times of control mice was from 108-180 seconds.

Positive reference drugs were sodium pentobarbital at a dose of 40 mg/kg, and diazepam 10 mg/kg given 0.5h prior to hypoxia, physostigmine 0.2 and 0.4 mg/kg and neostigmine 0.2 mg/kg given sc 30 min before hypoxia. Methyl atropine 1 mg/kg was given sc. 10 min. before physostigmine.

Test drugs were dissolved in 0.9% saline, and injected sc. in the nip of the neck at a dose in accordance with body weight, 60-90 min. before hypoxia. The volume of injection was 0.2-0.3 mL per mouse (10 mL/kg). The initial dose was about one third of the reported LD<sub>50</sub> for acetylcholine esterase inhibition. If no protection could be obtained, the dose was further increased to the nearest non-toxic dose. In case of protection, the dose was further reduced in an attempt to locate the "protective" dose range.

Per cent survival times as compared to saline treated control is shown in Table 14.

Table 14. Survival Time of Mice Having Experienced a Hypobaric Episode

Compound	Dose mg/kg	Time of dose ( min before hypoxia)	Protection (% of control)	p
Control (saline)			100	
Nembutal	40	30	253±200	<0.005
Diazepam	10	30	316±78	<0.003
Neostigmine	0.2	30	141±32	<0.01
Physostigmine	0.2	30	453±222	<0.001
	0.4	30	552±210	<0.001
Physostigmine and Atropine methyl nitrate	0.4	30	296±193	<0.05
	1.0	40		
1	8	60	637±116	0.007
	4	60	470±200	0.001
	2	60	120±51	NS
24	50	60	738±00	<0.001
	21	60	269±166	<0.02
25	100	60	761±91	0.001
	75	60	559±225	0.001
	50	60	380±231	0.01
	25	60	84±35	NS
27	50	60	455±23	<0.001
	3	60	287±119	<0.001
	15	60	143±56	<0.05
	8	60	119±45	NS
29	77	60	508±206	<0.001
	51	60	638±10	<0.001
	25	60	131±56	NS
	25	30	273±183	<0.02
10	50	90	705±101	0.001
	25	90	700±201	0.001
	10	90	304±129	0.001
12	20	60	725±128	<0.001
	15	60	649±221	<0.001
	10	60	386±238	<0.01
	7	60	248±97	<0.001

Example 5Neurological score and brain infarct size in male Wistar rats after middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCA-O)

5

A modification of the procedure described by Tamura, et al was used (Tamura A, Graham DL, McCulloch J, Teasdale GH (1981) *J. Cereb. Blood Flow and Metab.* 1: 53-60). Male Wistar rats (Olac England-Jerusalem) 300-400g each were anesthetized with a solution of Equitesine administered i.p. at a dose of 3 ml/kg. Equitesine consists of 13.5 ml sodium pentothal solution (60 mg/ml), 3.5 g chloral hydrate, 1.75 g  $MgSO_4$ , 33 ml propylene glycol, 8.3 ml absolute alcohol, made up to 83 ml with distilled water.

15

Surgery was performed with the use of a high magnification operating microscope, model SMZ-2B, type 102 (Nikon, Japan) In order to expose the left middle cerebral artery, a cut was made in the temporal muscle. The tip of the coronoid process of mandible was excised as well and removed with a fine rongeur. Craniectomy was made with a dental drill at the junction between the median wall and the roof of the inferotemporal fossa.

25

The dura matter was opened carefully using a 27 gauge needle. The MCA was permanently occluded by microbipolar coagulation at low power setting, beginning 2-3 mm medial to the olfactory tract between its cortical branch to the rhinal cortex and the laterate striate arteries. After coagulation, the MCA was severed with microscissors and divided to ensure complete occlusion. Following this, the temporalis muscle was sutured and laid over the craniectomy site. The skin was closed with a running 3-0 silk suture. A sham craniectomy operation was performed on a parallel group of rats, but without cauterization of the MCA.

35

During the entire surgical operation (20-25 min) in either group, body temperature was maintained at 37 to 38°C by means of a body-temperature regulator (Kyoristsu, Japan) consisting of a self-regulating heating pad connected to a rectal thermistor. At 24 and 48 hours post surgery a neurological score was taken in order to assess the severity of the injury in the drug-treated rats with respect to their untreated controls.

Drugs were administered as an s.c. injection, according to the following schedule:

Compound 24: 7.8mg/kg 15 minutes prior to MCA-O and 6.5mg/kg 2 hours post MCA-O.

Compound 25: 43mg/kg 90 minutes prior to MCA-O and 30mg/kg 3 hours post MCA-O.

After 48 hours of ischemia induced by permanent occlusion morphometric, the animals were anesthetized with Equitesine and measurement of infarct volume was performed as follows by TTC (2,3,5-triphenyl tetrazolium chloride) staining. TTC 1% in saline was prepared immediately before use and protected from exposure to light by aluminum foil wrap. MCA-O rats were deeply anesthetized and a 23-gauge butterfly needle with an extended tubing and a 20 ml syringe was inserted into the ventricle via thoracotomy. The right atrium was incised to allow outflow of saline. Heparine 50 i.u. in saline was delivered until the perfusate was bloodless. A 30-ml TTC-filled syringe was exchanged for the saline syringe and TTC was injected into the left ventricle at a rate of 5 ml/min. Both perfusate solutions were administered at 37.5°C. The brains were removed and immersed into 20 ml of 1% TTC contained in tightly closed glass vials. These were further placed for 2 hours in a water bath maintained at 37°C. The TTC solution was decanted, the brains removed, wiped dry and placed into 10%

5 buffered formalin solution for 3 days. Six coronal slices each 2 mm thick, 3,5,7,9,11 and 13mm distal from the frontal pole were obtained with a brain matrix (Harvard Apparatus, South Natick, MA). Infarction areas were measured with a video imaging and analyzer from both sides of the coronal slices and expressed in mm<sup>2</sup>. The volume of the infarcted region in mm<sup>3</sup> was calculated by taking the sum of the ischemic areas in all six slices. The volume of infarcted region for the saline control and compounds 24 or 25 are given in Table 15a.

Neurological score

5 The neurological score was measured in a manner slightly  
different from that given in Example 3. This method consists  
of the sum total of a series of ratings assigned to the  
performance of specific locomotor activities in a given rat.  
The scale runs from 0 (fully normal rats) to 13 (fully  
incapacitated rats). Most parameters are rated as either 0  
(normal), or 1 (incapacitated) others are graded. The  
10 following tests were used in the present study:

General observation tests: hypoactivity, sedation,  
piloerection.

15 Motor reflex. Rats were lifted by the tail about 15 cm above  
the floor. Normal rats assume a posture in which they extend  
both forelimbs towards the floor and spread that hind limbs to  
the sides in a trapeze-like manner. MCAO, when severe, causes  
consistent flexion of the contralateral limb.

20 Motor ability. This is seen as the ability to grasp a rod 1 cm  
in diameter by the contralareral limb for 5-15 sec when the rat  
is left hanging on the rod through the arm pit.

25 Motor coordination. Normal rats are able to walk up and down  
a beam, 5 cm wide placed at a moderate slant. Failure to walk  
the beam in either direction reveals some motor incoordination,  
lack of balance and limb weakness.

30 Gait. Ability to restore normal position to either hind  
contralateral or fore contralateral limb when intentionally  
displaced while on a narrow beam.

35 Balance. Ability to grasp and balance on a narrow beam 2 cm  
wide..

Locomotor activity. Total movements over a period of 15 min in an automated activity cage.

Ratings assigned to each of the above parameters are given in Table 15.

Table 15. Neurological scoers assigned to each of 10 parameters of posture and locomotion

Parameter	Score	
a. Activity in home cage	normal=0	hypoactive=1
b. Sedation	none=0	marked=1
c. Piloerection	none=0	marked=1
d. Extension of contralateral forelimb towards floor when lifted by tail	good=0	flexed limb=1
e. Spread of contralateral hind limb when lifted by tails (trapezoid posture)	good=0	flexed limb=1
f. Grasp rod with contralateral limb for 5-15 sec. when suspended by armpit	good=0	poor=1
g. Walk on beam 5cm wide	good=0	poor= 1
h. Resoration of contralateral hind and/or forelimb to original position when intentionally displaced	good=0	poor=1 (one limb) 2 (two limbs)
i. Grasping & balance on beam 2cm wide	good=0	poor= 1
j. Motor activity with respect to control (15min in activity cage)	0-25% of control=3 26-50% of control=2 51-75% of control=1 76-100% of control=0	
k. Tendency to lean on contralateral side	1	
l. Contralateral circling when pulled by tail	1	
m. Contralateral circling spontaneous.	1	

Table 15a shows the effect of compounds 24 and 25 in this model, comparing the change in NSS measured in 24 and 48 hours post injury.

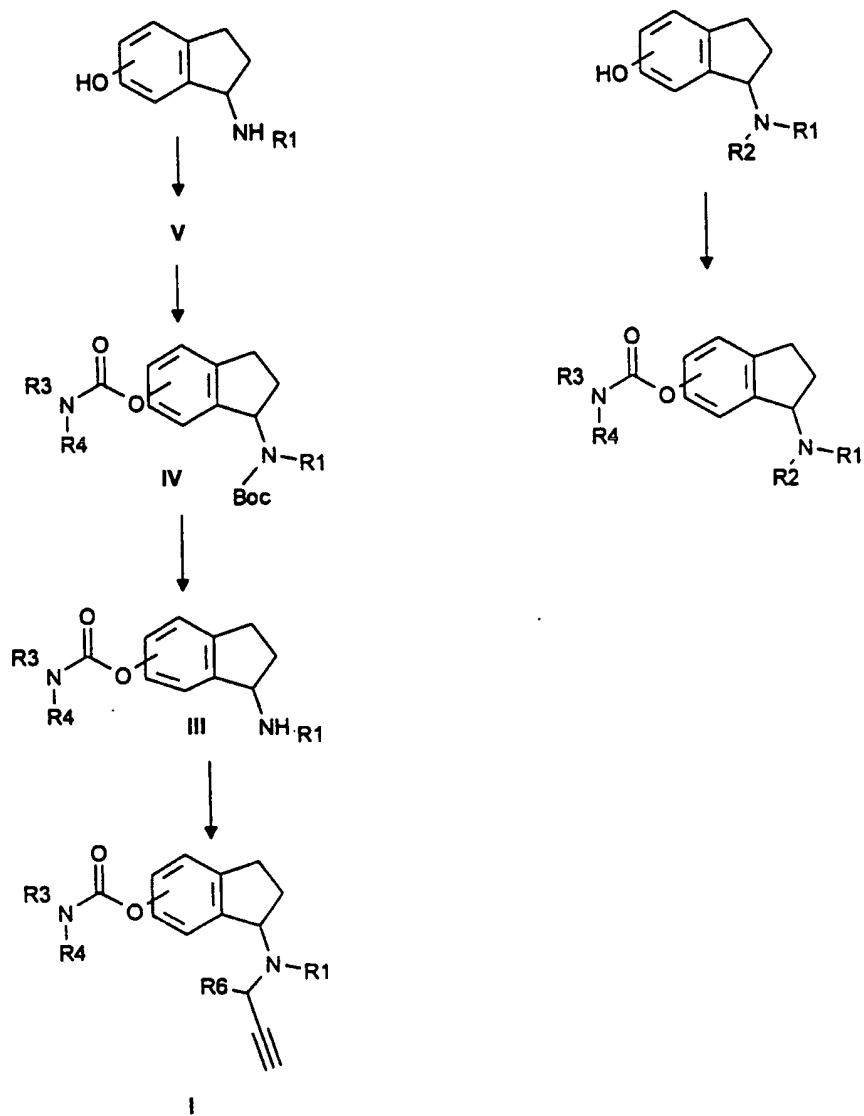
Table 15a

5

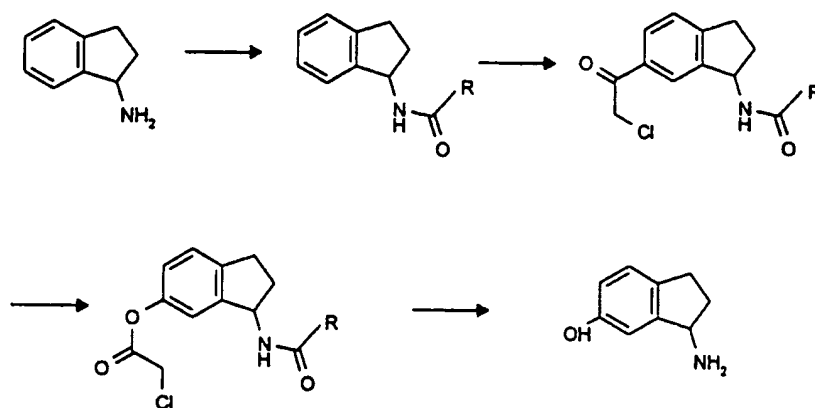
<u>Compound</u>	<u><math>\Delta</math>NSS*</u>	<u>Volume infarction Mean<math>\pm</math>SD mm<sup>2</sup></u>
Saline	0.745	211 $\pm$ 75
24	1.625	152 $\pm$ 45
25	1.78	189 $\pm$ 54

\* Difference in  $\Delta$ NSS measured at 24 hours and 48 hours. From this it can be seen that compounds 24 and 25 have a longer lasting effect than the saline treated control.

## SCHEME I

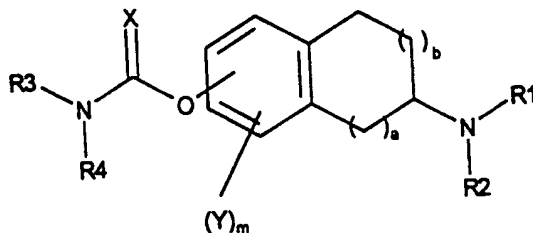


## SCHEME II



What is claimed is:

1. A compound of Formula I



I

wherein when a is 0, b is 1 or 2; when a is 1, b is 1, m is from 0-3, X is O or S, Y is halogeno, R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl, or optionally substituted propargyl and R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently hydrogen, C<sub>1-8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>6-12</sub> aryl, C<sub>6-12</sub> aralkyl or C<sub>6-12</sub> cycloalkyl each optionally substituted.

2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein X is O.

3. A compound according to claim 1, wherein X is S.

4. A compound according to claim 1, wherein a is 0 and b is 1.

5. A compound according to claim 2, wherein a is 0 and b is 1.

6. A compound according to claim 3, wherein a is 0 and b is 1.

7. A compound according to claim 4, wherein R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or optionally substituted propargyl.

8. A compound according to claim 5, wherein R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or optionally substituted propargyl.

9. A compound according to claim 6, wherein  $R_2$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or optionally substituted propargyl.

5        10. A compound according to claim 7, wherein  $R_2$  is propargyl.

11. A compound according to claim 8, wherein  $R_2$  is propargyl.

12. A compound according to claim 9, wherein  $R_2$  is propargyl.

10

13. A compound according to claim 1, wherein one of  $R_3$  or  $R_4$  is methyl and the other is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, butyl, propyl, hexyl, phenyl, benzyl, or cyclohexyl.

15

14. A compound according to claim 2, wherein one of  $R_3$  or  $R_4$  is methyl and the other is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, butyl, propyl, hexyl, phenyl, benzyl or cyclohexyl.

20

15. A compound according to claim 3, wherein one of  $R_3$  or  $R_4$  is methyl and the other is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, butyl, propyl, hexyl, phenyl, benzyl, or cyclohexyl.

25

16. A compound according to claim 4, wherein one of  $R_3$  or  $R_4$  is methyl and the other is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, butyl, propyl, hexyl, phenyl, benzyl, or cyclohexyl.

30

17. A compound according to claim 5, wherein one of  $R_3$  or  $R_4$  is methyl and the other is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, butyl, propyl, hexyl, phenyl, benzyl, or cyclohexyl.

35

18. A compound according to claim 7, wherein one of  $R_3$  or  $R_4$  is methyl and the other is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, butyl, propyl, hexyl, phenyl, benzyl, or cyclohexyl.

19. A compound according to any of claims 10, wherein one of

$R_3$  or  $R_4$  is methyl and the other is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, butyl, propyl, hexyl, phenyl, benzyl, or cyclohexyl.

5        20. A compound according to claim 13, wherein the group  $OC(X)NR_3R_4$  is on the 4, 6 or 7 position of the indan ring counting from the amino substituted carbon atom.

10       21. A compound according to claim 14, wherein the group  $OC(X)NR_3R_4$  is on the 4, 6 or 7 position of the indan ring counting from the amino substituted carbon atom.

15       22. A compound according to claim 15, wherein the group  $OC(X)NR_3R_4$  is on the 4, 6 or 7 position of the indan ring counting from the amino substituted carbon atom

23. A compound according to claim 16, wherein the group  $OC(X)NR_3R_4$  is on the 4, 6 or 7 position of the indan ring counting from the amino substituted carbon atom.

20       24. A compound according to claim 17, wherein the group  $OC(X)NR_3R_4$  is on the 4, 6 or 7 position of the indan ring counting from the amino substituted carbon atom.

25       25. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound is an optically active enantiomer.

26. A compound according to claim 2, wherein the compound is an optically active enantiomer.

30       27. A compound according to claim 3, wherein the compound is an optically active enantiomer.

28. A compound according to claim 4, wherein the compound is an optically active enantiomer.

35       29. A compound, selected from the group consisting of: (rac)

6-(N-methyl, N-ethyl-carbamoyloxy)-N'-propargyl-1-aminoindan  
HCl; (rac) 6-(N,N-dimethyl, carbamoyloxy)-N'-methyl-N'-  
propargyl-1-aminoindan HCl; (rac) 6-(N-methyl, N-ethyl-  
carbamoyloxy)-N'-propargyl-1-aminotetralin HCl; (rac) 6-(N,N-  
5 dimethyl-thiocarbamoyloxy)-1-aminoindan HCl; (rac) 6-(N-propyl-  
carbamoyloxy)-N'-propargyl-1-aminoindan HCl; (rac) 5-chloro-6-(N-  
methyl, N-propyl-carbamoyloxy)-N'-propargyl-1-aminoindan HCl;  
(S)-6-(N-methyl, N-propyl-carbamoyloxy)-N'-propargyl-1-  
10 aminoindan HCl; and (R)-6-(N-methyl, N-ethyl-carbamoyloxy)-N'-  
propargyl-1-aminoindan hemi-(L)-tartrate.

30. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically  
effective amount of the compound according to claim 1 and a  
pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 31. A method of treating a subject suffering from Alzheimer's  
disease or dementias which comprises administering to the  
subject an amount of the compound of claim 1 effective to treat  
Alzheimer's disease or dementias.

20 32. The method of claim 31, wherein dementias include static  
dementia, Alzheimer's-type dementia, senile dementia, presenile  
dementia, progressive dementia, vascular dementia or Lewy body  
dementia.

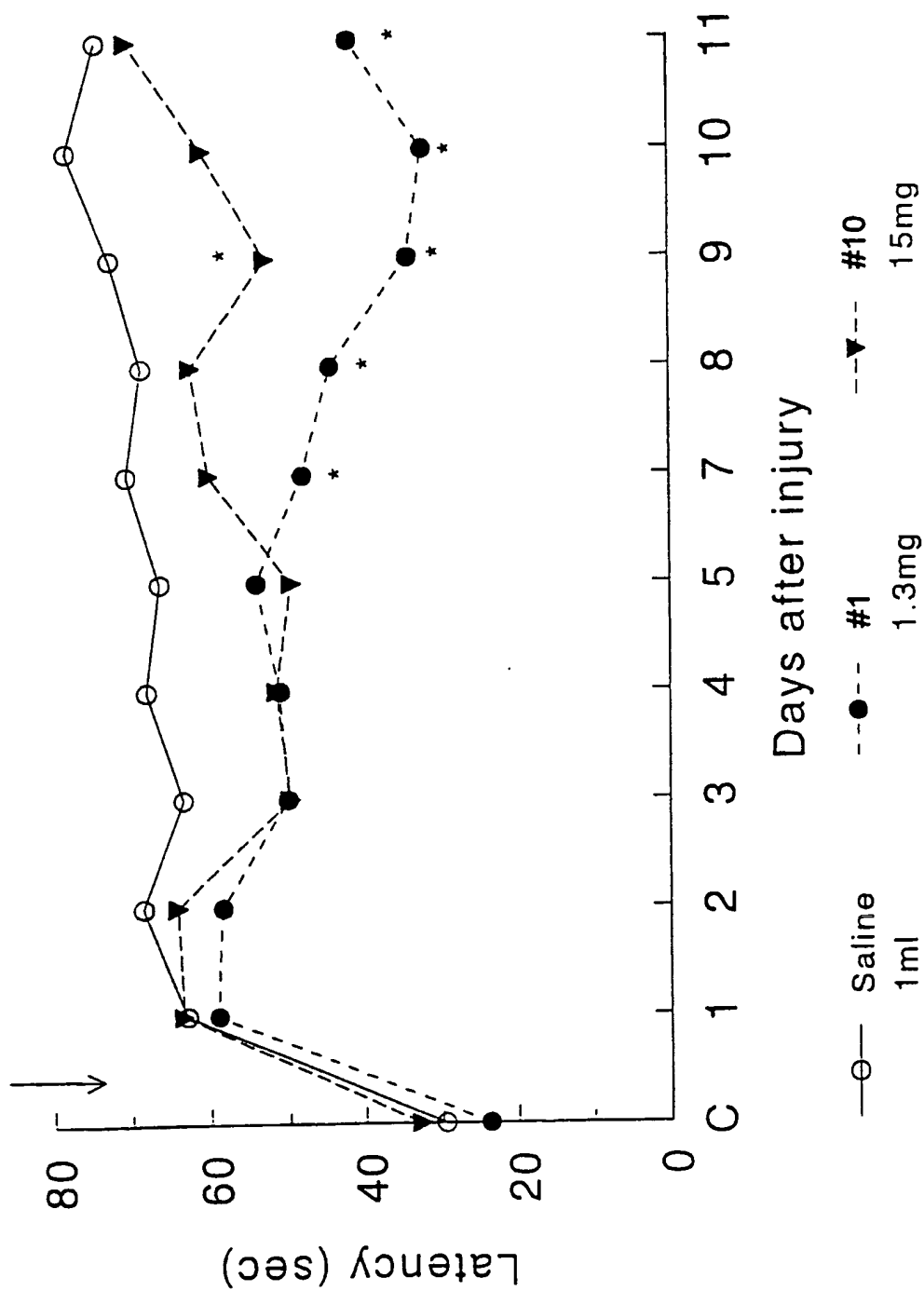
25 33. A method of treating a subject suffering from neurotrauma  
which comprises administering to the subject an amount of the  
compound of claim 1 effective to treat neurotrauma.

30 34. A method of treating a subject suffering from memory  
disorder which comprises administering to the subject an amount  
of the compound of claim 1 effective to treat memory disorder.

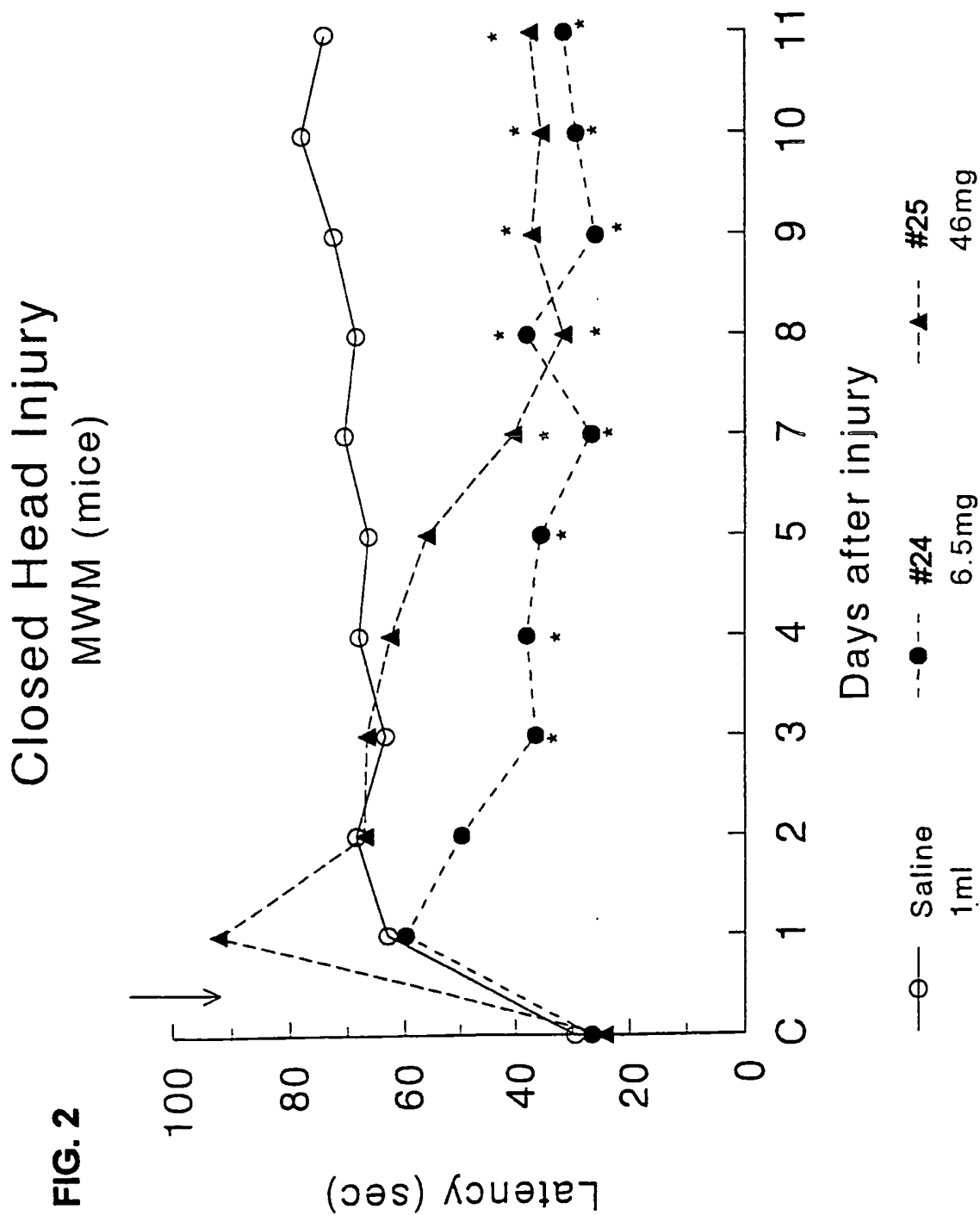
1/3

Closed Head Injury  
MWM (mice)

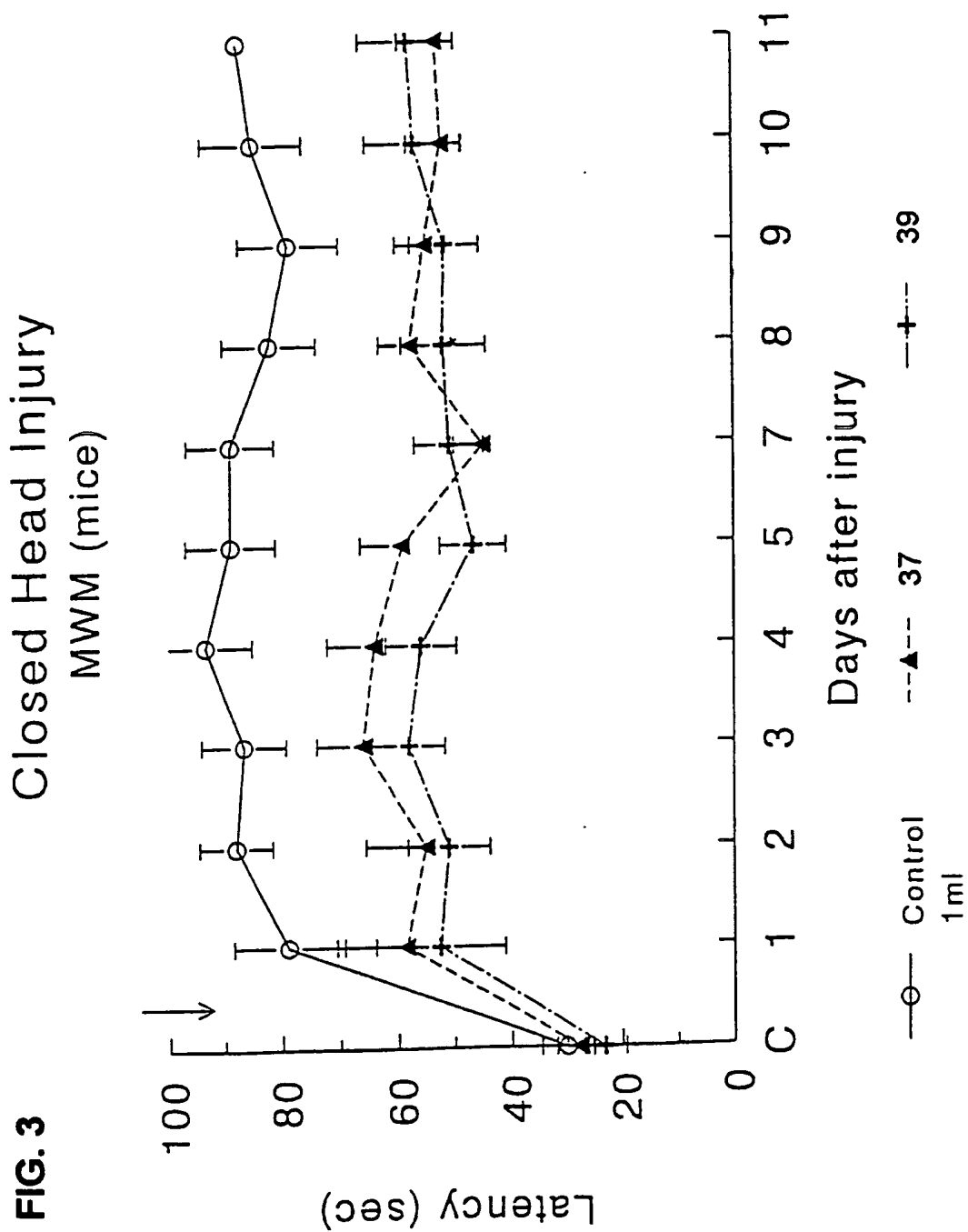
FIG. 1



2/3



3/3



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US97/24155

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : C07C 271/42; A61K 31/27

US CL : 560/27; 514/480

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 560/27; 514/480

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
noneElectronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
none

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,576,353 A (YODIM et al.) 19 November 1996.	1-34

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

05 MARCH 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

13 APR 1998

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